

Wireless or electronic temperature monitoring systems allow a clinic to monitor refrigerator and freezer temperatures in real-time on a remotely connected PC (and in some cases, via internal network or intranet). Wireless systems are best suited for clinics with multiple refrigerators and freezers and the need to remotely monitor and graph temperatures. These systems alert staff to a temperature excursion in real time via cell phone, pager or e-mail. These systems save staff from having to manually download temperatures. **Please note: a wireless system does not preclude you from continuing to check your temperatures twice a day.**

1. Wireless or electronic monitoring systems must:
  - a. Have a current and valid certificate of calibration testing that comes from an ILAC-accredited lab or, if from a non-ILAC-accredited lab, certificate must contain measurement results and a statement that it meets ISO 17025 standards
  - b. Continuously assess and record temperature readings
  - c. Be alarmed and the alarm is set for the appropriate temperature range for the storage unit
    - i. 35-46° Fahrenheit (2-8° Celsius) for refrigerators
    - ii. Maximum of 5° Fahrenheit (-15° Celsius) for freezers
  - d. Provide daily data on temperatures in readable and interpretable printed form upon request
  - e. Record the time and date of assessment of twice daily temperature readings as well as the staff ID. If not, then the temperature readings must be printed twice a day from the system and the date, time and staff initials applied to the printout. Electronic records and/or paper printouts must be maintained on file by the provider for at least three years.
2. Providers who utilize electronic or wireless temperature monitoring systems must have specific protocols and systems for:
  - a. Training provider staff on proper use and interpretation of data using a continuous temperature monitoring and recording device
  - b. Monitoring temperatures, ensuring that the temperatures are assessed and recorded twice daily; in the AM when the clinic opens and 30-60 minutes before leaving for the day
  - c. Manually monitoring temperature when the continuous temperature monitoring and recording system is not working
  - d. Testing alarm function on a monthly basis
  - e. Submitting temperature reports as documentation when placing a vaccine order. Electronic reports must be: 1), a readable and interpretable format listing the criteria under the Temperature Monitoring section or 2), a report consisting of daily min/max temperatures.